

Quality of Recovery after Dexamethasone, Ondansetron or Placebo Intrathecal

Morphine Administration

NCT03035942

February 1st, 2018

Statistical analysis

The primary outcome was the QoR-40 score 24 hours after surgery. Murphy et al evaluated the quality of recovery in patients undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy with or without IV dexamethasone.¹ The sample size estimated to achieve 80% power to detect a 17-point difference in QoR-40 was 30 subjects per group. A difference of 10 points represents a 15% improvement in the quality of recovery.^{2,3} Considering possible dropouts, one hundred thirty-five subjects were finally randomized into three groups. The Shapiro–Wilk test was used to test the hypothesis of a normal distribution. Ordinal and continuous data that were not normally distributed are presented as median and range and were compared using the Kruskal-Wallis test. Dunn's multiple comparisons test was used to compare groups whenever a difference was detected. Treatment comparisons were tested at a 1.67% level (Bonferroni comparison). Statistical significance (p-value) was assessed by means of a two-tailed test in all instances; values below 0.05 were considered statistically significant. Statistical analysis was performed using O IBM SPSS Statistics, version 22.

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2. Myles PS, Weitkamp B, Jones K, Melick J, Hensen S. Validity and reliability of a postoperative quality of recovery score: the QoR-40. *Br J Anaesth.* 2000; 84:11-15.
3. Castro-Alves LJS, de Azevedo VFL, Braga TFF, Gonçalves AC, de Oliveira GS.

The effect of neuroaxial versus general anesthesia techniques on postoperative quality and analgesia after abdominal hysterectomy: a prospective, randomized, controlled trial. *Anesth Analg* 2011; 113: 1480-6